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TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

One of the most important campaigns in the history of Kansas City politics came

to a close last night. Some other campaigns have been characterized by greater popular demonstration, but few have been waged with more earnestness. The claims presented and the methods employed by the Republicans have been legitimate, strong and dignified. The Democratic side has resorted to misrepresentation, personal vilification and gang trickery.

The prospects are for a fair day and a large vote. Both sides are very much in earnest. Republicans have no excuse for not standing by their whole ticket. Their candidates, both those who are standing for re-election and those who are untried in public office, commend themselves to the the party.

The Democrats are well organized, so far as gang organization goes; but gang organization does not go with all Democrats, and consequently many of that faith will to-day vote the Republican ticket, or a good part of it. It must be taken for granted, however, that the considerable element that is susceptible to gang blandishments, gang corruption or gang intimidation will be solid for the Sebree ticket.

The people to-day will choose between a continuation of the administration which has so effectually promoted the interests of the city during the last two years, and a restoration of the corrupt gang of politicians that brought disgrace upon the municipality before it was routed by a revulsion of public sentiment.

Having implicit faith in the wisdom, the dignity and the conscientiousness of the majority of Kansas City's voters, The Journal believes Republicans can count upon a big victory on present issues. The defeat of gang politicians should be made as humiliating as possible, however, and for this reason every one in sympathy with the Republican side should cast a vote in its

NO FOREIGN MEDIATION.

It is possible and not improbable that the great powers of Europe will join in an offer to mediate between the United States and Spain. Such an offer would be one of the most striking protests against war ever made in the history of civilization. It would be an eloquent advocacy of the peace principle of modern times, and a most complimentary recognition of Ameria's patient endeavor to bring relief to a distressed neighbor without resort to arms. The United States, however, doesn't fee

the need of any foreign assistance in settling its present difficulties with Spain. It is centending for nothing which it could afford to have compromised. It will be saisfied with nothing less than the independence of Cuba, and mediation therefore could avail nothing unless it were to induce Spain to accept our demands peacefully and submissively. That would not really be mediation; it would simply be saying the Spanish people from the tragic consequences of their own pride and folly.

Both our popular sentiment and executive policy have been defined so comprehensively that recommendations even moderately at variance with them would be self-evidently useless. There is in this country a demand for immediate action looking to the earliest possible solution of principle." the difficulty. Mediation would mean more delay. It might possibly have been acceptable three or six months ago, but not

If there is one fact that stands out above all others, it is that the United States will insist on the independence of Cuba, Neither direct negotiations nor mediatory delay British subjects whom he suspected of becan alter this decree. If independence be refused by Spain, in spite of the hazards of arms and the counsel of Europe, war will ensue. There is no danger that the joint tenders or interference by European powers in this matter will pass beyond the mere

PLENTY TO FIGHT ABOUT.

It is said that Sagasta has beaten Mc-Kinley in diplomacy by removing the American cause for war. Let us investigate this. Undoubtedly the Spanish government intended, by its order releasing the reconcentrados and returning them to their homes, to deprives the United States of strategy and not in any sense an act of policy. There is plenty left to fight about,

if it comes to a fight. The condition of the reconcentrades, terindictment of Spanish barbarism and brutality. With years of opportunity and effort the Spaniards have demonstrated that a disgrace and repreach to civilization dollars and greatly embarrassed its commercial interests. Our government has repeatedly endeavored to mediate between store peace and tranquillity in the island, terference has compelled the attention and recognition of all civilized powers, this country has determined to end for all time have so long suffered and make them a free people.

No amount of diplomatic strategy or viction in the minds of the American peo- Hayes concluded by saying that even in ple that Spain has committed crimes normal times the authority of a president

Western hemisphere, and there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of making her vacate the premises without unnecessary loss of time. Only one thing can deprive us of a casus belli and that is the speedy independence of Cuba and a satisfactory settlement of whatever claims may be adjudged against Spain for the destruction of our battleship in Havana harbor.

HOW WARS ARE STARTED.

A reader at Topeka asks The Journal to explain how wars are usually started, and by whom and in what manner hostilities between the United States and Spain are likely to be commenced.

To answer intelligently the first half of the question it would become necessary to take up and consider every war since the beginning of history, for it is doubtful if any two were started alike. As a rule, however, wars have not been inaugurated by a formal and official declaration from one or both of the hostlie nations. Usually they start with an overt act on the part of one of the nations, such as firing upon a ship, assailing a fort or penetrating boundary lines with an armed force. Every one of the wars in which the United States has been engaged started through one of these procedures, and none of them was preceded by a formal and official declaration of hostilities, except, possibly, in the case of the war of 1812, which was declared by congress, though violent assault had been made by the British before the passage of the act.

The Revolutionary war started long before the Declaration of Independence, and before any organized steps had been taken by the congress of the colonies. In April, 1775, there were 3,000 British soldiers in Boston seeking to enforce British orders of oppression at the point of the bayonet. The American soldiers rallied in a haphazard sort of way, and engagements were fought at Concord, Lexington, Ticonderoga and Crown Point. On May 10, 1775, congress assembled, and took steps regularly to organize the American forces, of which rank and file as well as to the leaders of Washington was made commander. Then came the battle of Bunker Hill, and a full year of fighting followed before the framing of the Declaration of Independence.

The war of 1812 may be said to have had

no beginning, at least in the sense that a complete breach did not take place at once and upon a given signal. For some years previous to 1812 the British had warred upon our commercial navy, under the guise of preventing us from trading with France, her enemy. She blockaded ports, seized and searched American ships, carried American sailors into captivity. fired upon the frigate Chesapeake and wounded her captain, and in other ways committed acts which were warlike in character. In answer to the protests of the American president a special embassador was sent to this country to arrange a new treaty, and such a treaty was entered into as would give the Americans justice, but the British government repudiated the acts of its embassador and things kept going from bad to worse. In his message to congress on June 12, 1812, President Madison recounted all of these injuries and intimated that he wished that body to take definite action looking to the "grave alternative." He held that war could only be declared by congress, setting forth this opinion in the concluding portion of his message, as follows: "Whether the United States shall remain passive under these progressive usurnations and these accumulating wrongs or opposing force to force in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of Events, avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contest or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship. is a solemn question which the constitution wisely confides to the legislative de-

partment of the government." On the 18th of June congress passed an act declaring the United States and Great Britain in a state of war, and in conformance therewith President Madison issued a preclamation of the same tenor.

The Mexican war was brought about through President Polk ordering General Taylor to invade Mexican territory with an armed force, and therefore it was a war practically declared by the president without consultation with congress. There are plenty of men living who will recall the heated discussion which followed over this exercise of what was called "the despotic

General Jackson nearly precipitated a war with Spain and England in 1817-18 by making the same kind of an invasion upon Spanish soil in Florida, and the United States was compelled officially to disown his acts. He captured Pensacola, deposed the Spanish governor and executed two ing instigators of Indian depredations. The upshot of the matter was that we purchased Florida and Jackson became a hero. It is well known how our civil war commenced, and how Lincoln, without waiting for congress, called an army into the field, commenced to build a navy, blockaded Southern ports, suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and in other ways exercised powers that were not supposed to rest in a constitutional executive.

though all of his acts were subsequently

ratified by congress.

In answer to the latter part of our correspondent's question, it may only be said that President McKinley is giving every of a casus belli. That was clearly a piece evidence that he proposes to proceed in a cautious, orderly and constitutional manhumanity. But it does not, as alleged, ner, denying none of the rights of congress. knock the props from under our Cuban How war may actually break out is a matter so problematical that an opinion would be of little value. It remains to be said, however, that our constitution is exceedrible as it is, is merely an incident in our lingly elastic and that the president's powers under it are practically unlimited. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy. and charged as he is with the execution of they are unable to end a war that has been all the laws, he becomes in war times almost a monarch. This power was admiraand has cost the United States millions of bly set forth by the late Rutherford B. Hayes in an interview with C. Ellis Stevens, author of "Sources of the Constitution." In this interview the ex-president the insurgents and their oppressers and re- said that "practically the president had the nation in his hand, for he could at any but its offers were haughtily rejected. Fin- time force congress into a war with foreign ally, when the provocation for forcible in- powers." When the conflict came "the president has the war powers, and no man has defined what these are or placed a limit on them." "The real test," added the the cruel tyranny from which the Cubans ex-president, "has never come, because the presidents down to the present day have been conservative, or what might be called conscientious, men, and have kept within sharp practice can remove that black rec- limited range. But if a Napoleon ever beord of blood and persecution or weaken came president he could make the executive our cause of action. There is a firm con- almost what he wished to make it." Mr.

enough to warrant her expulsion from the of only ordinary influence and aggressive ness was much greater than the people realized or the books on government decribed it to be.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

"Why have we no destroyers?" severely asks a Chicago jingo editor. A merciful Providence is sometimes long-suffering and forbearing past all comprehension.

With all proper respect to foreign powers, this country feels capable of carrying out its Cuban policy without the aid or consent of any other nation.

It doesn't take long for a good citizen to vote, but it sometimes takes years to recover from the effects of a failure of too many good citizens to vote. Let no such costly mistake be made in Kansas City today. The esteemed Chicago Tribune keeps a

pertion of the Republican national platform in black type at the head of its editorial columns, presumably in order that those who read its attacks on President McKinley may not mistake it for a Democratic party There are two classes of citizens who ought to vote solidly for the Republican

er who believes in good government and municipal progress. Second, every voter who is not a Republican and believes in good government and municipal progress. There are undoubtedly thousands of men from whom the country could have selected at random a president who would have plunged it into war much quicker than Mc-

Kinley. But the country does not choose

its presidents with a view to being plunged

into war at the earliest moment possible.

ticket to-day: First, every Republican vot-

More than a week ago the big New York dailies brought out their Easter additions. dailies brought out their Easter editions. Sunday. In about a week the other Kansas City papers will come lumbering along with some Easter matter. In this wideawake age the newspaper that waits for the almanac gets deplorably left.

Those who are expressing indignation at the Duke of Veragua's insulting remarks about President McKinley are going a long way for provocation. There are public journals right here at home-the Kansas City Times, for instance-which contain more and ranker insults to the country's president every day in the week than the Duke of Veragua ever thought of in all his life.

There are Republicans in the city who personally do not like Mayor Jones. These Republicans should to-day lay aside their likes and dislikes and vote in the interests of the city and of the party. It is undoubtedly to the interest of the city that the gang ticket be defeated and the present administration continued. Any other outcome would be a public calamity. This is, or should be, plain to everybody. And it certainly is to the interest of the Republican party that its rule be given popular indorsement. This can only be done by the election of its present candidates. It is therefore the duty of every Republican voter in the city to walk up to the polls to-day and cast a ballot for Mayor Jones and the whole Republican ticket.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Pica slugs are the very least that Ed Hoch will use to interlard his Coburn editorials.

paign may be said to have opened. The Kansas idea of a good April fool

livery stable and give him a drink of cold tea out of a bottle. The Pop party of Gove county is in a

pretty pickle. The chairman of the county committee has gone to the Klondike and the secretary has joined the Republicans.

"When Senator Hessin was in Emporia the other day," says the Gazette, "he took dinner with Major Hood. Now hear the war-dogs rattle their chains and howl,"

Those who are mathematically superstitious may find a striking example in the fact that Mrs. Fannie Thrummel, of Osborne county, aged 50; died last Saturday on giving birth to her thirteenth child.

Comrade Staples, of Phillips county, calls, on all the old soldiers of Kansas to donate one month's pension toward buying a warship for the government.

Speaking of entertaining an angel unawares, it is related that L. H. Jinks, of Coffeyville, was greatly surprised the other day upon receiving notice that his wife's father had died in Illinois and left her

"Uncle John Barkley was kicked in the mouth by his colt last Thursday," says the Lacrosse Republican, "and the very worst of it is that the blow knocked out four of the new teeth he had put in only last week."

Druggist Youngberg, of Ottawa, went to sleep while sitting in the door of his store the other night, when along came a thief and stole \$400 from his pocket. Ottawa cannot expect much sympathy in this affair. Her merchants have been warned time and again of the danger of going to sleep in their stores. After all Judge Coburn's platform is not so bad. He says: "If I am nominated it

will be as the candidate of the Republic an party and of every other voter who thinks that Kansas should be lined up with the splendid administration of William Me-Kinley, the policy of honest money, enforcement of the laws, building up instead of tearing down, and raising more corn, apples and alfalfa and less hell." Two weeks ago Helen McCormick, aged was married to Samuel Kelley, aged
 On Sunday her body was laid to rest

ing to a very tender romance. Souire Newkirk was sowing oats on his Rice county farm the other day when a young couple of the neighborhood drove a buggy and asked to be married The old squire dropped the lines, turned around in his sent on the drill, and made the couple one while they were still sitting in the buggy. After which the bridegroom promised to bring him a likely young shoat for his fee, kissed his bride, and

in the Sterling cemetery by the parents who had been bitterly opposed to the

match. The Gazette says it was a sad end-

drove merrily away. W. E. Stanley declares that " 'Que Vadis' contains things which no Sunday school superintendent can read and yet preserve his purity." If by any peradventure Mr. Stanley should be elected governor he will be compelled to read certain reports from board of pardons that are certain to turn him into a total moral wreck. Cannot the ruthless hand be stayed?

Those who are disciples of the belief that in every man is a certain amount of devillshness which must come out sooner or later, will find an illustrative exmple in the case of A. P. Rill, of Wichita. Mr. Rill has lived in Wichita since the starting of the town, and has never been known to touch liquor or conduct | The flour which, by the thousands of

himself in any but an orderly manner. Last Friday he went to the bank and drew out \$500, after which he hired a carriage and drove from one saloon to an other. After he had become good and drunk, he made the rounds of the city, depositing a silver dollar in every mail box that he came to, though what he thought he was doing is very much a mystery to his friends. When he was finally in by the police he was unable to walk or talk, and a search of his person disclosed that he had deposited with the mail boxes something more than \$200. far as his friends can discover he had met with no domestic or other trouble that was calculated to send him off on a spree and the theory of the social philosophers will have to be accepted.

A case has been started in the district at Westmoreland that will be watched with interest by the legal fraternity. On September 7, 1897, Jethro Pray was divorced from his wife and one month later married another woman. This marriage was unlawful in the sense that the Kansas law prohibits remarriage until six months have elapsed after divorce. About a month ago Mr. Pray died, after willing all his property to his second wife. The first wife now comes into court, claiming a widow's portion of the estate on the ground that the divorce did not become absolute before either Mr. Pray's remarriage or death, and that therefore she is the legal widow. It is believed to be an entirely new point.

Lieutenant Thomas Benton Murdock writes from Washington in description of a dinner given to some Kansas people by Thomas Ryan, assistant secretary of the interior, saying: "On Mr. Ryan's left sat Congressman Broderick, of the First district. On his left Cyrus Leland, mem-ber of the Republican national committee. On Senator Lucien Baker's left sat T. B. Murdock. On his right, Hon. Isaac Lambert, United States district attorney for Kansas. Mr. Joseph Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, and Hon. C. J. Brown, Kansas supreme court reporter, sat on the right, while Mr. B. B. Cushman and Congressman Curtis' vacant chair were to the left. Mr. Curtis' father having just died, he sent regrets."

Lieutenant Murdock then gives the menu card, which was constructed more or less bewilderingly in French, though occasionally a dish or beverage made itself known after a fashion recognizable by the Kansas delegation, as, for example, cold boiled ham and rum nunch. It is noted that the gentlemen from the Arkansaw valley got through the ordeat with credit to themselves and their constituency. The only bad break came from Colonel Ike Lambert, who replied to one of Colonel Ryan's walters on being asked if he would have a "demi tasse:" "No, thank you; I believe I will have a small cup of coffee." The company sat down at 7 and had finished their cigars by 11.

Walter Martin, of Sterling, went into the Klondike early last summer, and occa-sionally he writes a very interesting letter to his folks at home. Mr. Martin and his partner have evidently struck a good thing, which becomes all the more certain from the moderate way in which he talks about their prospects. He says:

"We are situated about twenty miles from Dawson City, which is the supply post for these diggings and is situated on the Yukon river at the mouth of the Klondike. One of our claims, the one we are working, is on Bonanza creek, a tributary of Klondike, and the other is on Hunker ereek, another tributary of Klondike, and both are considered good creeks. Claims are selling all around ours for from \$125,-000 down to \$15,000 each. We have not been offered anything for our Hunker property yet. In fact we have not offered it for sale, but were offered \$20,000 for our Bonanza creek property last fall but refused it. Our claim is No. 22 above discovery on Bonanza, and Nos. 26, 27 and 28 above have been sold for \$125,000 each. I think we have about \$5,000 on our dumps ready for the spring wash up, all ready, and we are only just getting under way.

"We get all the way from 19 cents to \$5 Now that Ben Rich has emerged from | to the pan, but I think what has been takhis Western Kansas dugout, the Pop cam- en out so far will average about 30 cents to the pan, and that means \$1.50 bucket, and two men will take out about 199 buckets of pay dirt per day, making joke was to take a man out back of the \$150 per day to two men, or \$75 per man. Wages are \$1.50 per hour, \$15 per day to the man. Of course during the short days in winter the men cannot put in over seven and eight hours each day, and after the sluicing season is over, which ends about the 15th of June, there is usually very little work until the drifting season begins again

"Drifting is carried on in this way: We sink a shaft to bedrock, which is from twelve to twenty-five feet from the surface, and frozen solid (that is the dirt is frozen down as deep as bedrock, and never thaws). In sinking through this frozen ground we build fires at night, and next day throw out what the fire has thawed out, which is usually from one foot to eighteen inches. Then after getting down to bedrock, if we find pay dirt, we drift each way from the shaft, as far as it pays, using fires at night, and hoisting the dirt to the surface where it freezes almost immediately, and lies there until the sun comes back north in the spring and thaws it out. As it thaws it is thrown into the sluice boxes and the gold separated from the dirt.

"The weather has been quite warm Thanksgiving. About that time, however, we had some severe cold, the thermometer dropping to 58 deg. below zero, and ranged from 40 to 58 deg. below for about two weeks. Since that it has ranged from zero to 20 deg. below; but one beauty of this country is that there is little or no wind, and consequently one does not feel the cold so much as you would imagine, and after the temperature reaches 4 deg. below, a variation of 10 or 15 deg. is almost imperceptible. The only inconvenience I've experienced from the cold so far is that I had the misfortune to freeze the end of my nose (the end farthest from my face, of course). This morning it was 58 below. I've not seen the sun for about a month and do not expect to see it again for some time. This afternoon I noticed the sunlight striking the top of a mountain and it looked beautiful. In fact, one does not appreciate the sunlight until they are deprived of it for awhile "I don't believe I've told you anything

about the high prices of provisions here. So long as the commercial companies have anything to sell they charge about six times as much for their goods as they can be bought for outside, but after they have sold out, people get excited and will pay any price asked for food. For instance, flour has been sold as high as \$2 per pound this winter; all kinds of meats from \$1 to \$1.25, and even as high as \$1.50 per pound for fresh meat, and everything else in

"There has also been a great scarcity of mittens and moccasins, the latter selling as high as \$10 per pair, and the former for \$5 per pair. I brought a fur robe in with for which I paid \$30 in Tacoma, and sold it for \$175 here, in gold dust, at \$17 per ounce. Gold dust is the medium of exchange here, and everyone who carries on a business must have a pair of gold scales."

MISSOURI POINTS.

Mr. E. B. Craighead, the young but thoroughly capable and progressive educator who is now at the head of Central college, at Fayette, prides himself especially upon the fact that he is a son of the Imperial state, a native Missourian.

If each community in the state numbered a few George Baldwins among its citizens the exposition building fund would soon be ample for all requirements. The Jefferson City man by that name sold twenty-live of the Missouri-Omaha souvenir buttons in one day last week.

pounds, Candidate Eisenmayer, the Republican nomince for the mayoralty in Springfield, has donated annually to the worthy poor in his city is likely to prove to have been bread cast upon the waters, and to come back to him with interes to-day in the shape of grateful votes.

The proximity of the political millennium in a local way in Brookfield in connection with the city election to-day is made apparent in the declaration of Charley Green's unterrified Argus that "whether Republican Candidate Ward or Democratic Candidate Hansen be successful, the city will have a clean and business-like administration one that will reflect credit upon the fair name of Brookfield."

"The News claims the distinction," modestly observes Colonel Ed Smith in his Utica publication, "of being the only news paper in this whole country which has not uttered a word, editorially, about the war with Spain, and we are not saying a word now, only that if war is declared we shall undertake to be the first man from Livingston county at arrive at Key West."

The newly-elected local editor of the College Monthly, the official periodical issued by the students of the famous Smith college, at Northampton, Mass., is Miss Virginia Woodson Frame, a bright and accomplished Missouri girl, whose mother is Mrs. Ellen Frame, a teacher in the Robidoux school at St. Joe. Miss Frame will graduate next year. Clarence Goldner Eaton. of St. Louis, is another member of the staff of the same publication.

Another man who for years had been prominent in Springfield newspaper circles has passed away in the death Saturday night of A. Z. Chambers, who was one of the founders of the Republican, and in earlier times had occupied nearly every position in connection with the management and publication of other papers there. Mr. Chambers' fatal allment was consumption, resulting from a severe cold contracted last spring. He was 42 years

Near the line between Greene and Lawrence counties, on the farm of Samuel Blackman, there is a peculiar formation of the earth. It is a hill containing about a quarter of an acre probably fifteen feet high. On top it resembles a swamp, water at all times of the year oozing out from beneath. Just about the same amount of water is found on top of the mound the whole year round. By standing on top of it and jumping one is able to shake nearly the whole mound like a big lump of jelly.

Clinton county and Cameron officials have in no wise relaxed their vigilance in their efforts to capture the murderer of Marshal Leonard, although the disappointments encountered seem to have been more than or-dinarily numerous and discouraging, a score or more suspects already having been de tained and discharged after establishing their innocence. The rewards offered now aggregate more than \$3,000, but the county is likely to be put to very little additional expense in his disposal if the right man is caught.

Joplin News: The Hot Foot Calling Club has been up to some of its foolishness again. Friday morning several young ladies received a very mysterious postal card with the following thereon: "You are hereby warned not to make an engagement for Friday night, as the 'hot footers' will call and 'hot foot' any gentleman callers you may have. Be prepared to accompany us and don't get impatient if we are a little late. By order of the Chief Hot Footer." The probabilities are that the young ladies who received the cards had overlooked the fact that Friday was All Fools' day, and Dame Rumor says that several of them did not get impatient and are still waiting for the Hot Footers.

It is told in connection with the somewhat remarkable story of the life of Mrs. Adaline French, who died in Columbia not long ago, at the age of 83, that although she was an educated and accomplished woman and in the enjoyment of excellent health, she was so singularly retiring in her disposition and so averse to making or cultivating acquaintances that during her lone residence in Columbia she never appeared on the streets or visited a neighbor or atsaid, that although she lived in Columbia for more than forty years she never saw the university buildings or the church of which she was a member, or the city itself except as the city could be seen from the yard, windows or veranda of her residence north of town.

News of the death at Dayton, O., the latter part of March, of Mrs. Nelson Kneass, was received in Chillicothe recently. Although Mrs. Kneass was well advanced in years she had been in the best of health apparently, and the tidings of her demise came as a sudden shock to her acquaintances there. "She was the widow," the Tribune says, "of Nelson Kneass, author of 'Ben Bolt,' who died in the old Browning house in Chillicothe in 1868. Ever since the death of her husband Mrs. Kneass has de voted most of her time to the stage, where she had gained quite a reputation, having for a long time had the part of Martha in Lewis Morrison's rendition of 'Faust.' Last year, when Morrison was in Kansas City, two or three Chillicothe people, among them the writer, called on Mrs. Kneass to obtain her consent to the erection of a monument to her husband. She talked freely of him, and her manner of conversation indicated that her love for him was as fresh then as ever."

Brookfield received a visit from a real. live man-of-war's man last week. He came the Argus says, in the garb of a tourist printer and left in a box car. His name ras Besone, and what he had not seen of this world wouldn't make a country as big as Spain. He shipped aboard the United States cruiser Baltimore when that ship first went into commission, and was in the mixup at Valparaiso during the Chilean revolution, when a number of our bluejack-ets were killed and injured ashore by Chilean sailors. Besone received \$3,000 of the indemnity which Chile paid for this affair, and, after he had received an honorable discharge, proceeded to blow it in. Now he is working his way eastward, expecting to rejoin the navy for a brush with Spain. By way of diversion and for a consideration he sets type and delivers lectures en route He is a typical jack-tar, sturdy, athletic and bronzed by the sun of many and knows a battleship from tops'l to the barnacies on the hull. He is anxious for a go at the Dons, but says at the last minute they will "back water and make for shore.'

Opportunities are by no means lacking at any time for the selection by Springfield's bonny maidens of desirable life partners from among their numerous admirers, but the following unique tender, which appeared in Sunday's Republican, undoubtedly presents a genuine novelty in either their individual or collective ex-

Stonington, Christian Co., Ill. March 29, 1898.

Editor Sir: Springfield, Mo. Dear Sir:-I hev ben keeping batch for t years & when i plow the day it is tuf indeed for to work in the field & house to I am giting very tired of it and if i Can find a good girl that is not A fraid to git up soon uv amorning & git my Breakwould injoy cuming thir to se her. Girls alow me To Say this is no Joke if you hav Eney doupt girls writ me aletter & time will tell the Story i am looking for A Good girl not alarg amount of money or land can mak my own Living hav Sofure was borned & raised in Kntucky & left thir 11 years ago in this month have worked out On farm by the month 6 years. then I rented & batched and I meney time hav to Eat out of Durty Plates & will Say that life is too Short for me to Do So another Summer this is true I no if Sum of you girls finds this reed it writ to A Young man 25 years old wait 100 66 5 feet 51/2 inches in Sock feet member of church.

respectfully S. D. PRUITT. | get one."

Wanted-A National Air.

the Washington Pos Why does not this great country have a Not something borrowed or national air paraphrased from abroad, but an air of its own-original, characteristic, stirring full of life and motion. Most of the national music abroad is grand, solemn, ma jestic. The Russian anthem is said-unutterably sad, as though the empire were la-menting the shambles, the terrors, the sacrifices of the bloodstained past-but it is inexpressibly moving, if only because o the magnificent harmonies, the splendid inspiration with which it is endowed. The French have the Marseillaise-ringing like a trumpet, adapted to popular use, full of exaltation, a thing that makes the blood leap and the hand tremble for the sword. Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, all have national airs more or less suitable to the purpose, fraught with inspiration, appealing to patriotic sentiment.

But what have we? "The Star Spangled

Banner?" The words are fine, but what of the music? It is heavy. It inspires, it exalts, it excites no one, "Hail Columbia" makes no pulse beat the faster. It is neither beautiful nor impressive. It is without grace or fire, "Marching Through Georgia" is one of the most effective battle song of the century. It made men thrill. It set their blood in motion, It roused the gaudiam certaminis to a passion. And among the Confederate armies there was a corp-called "Whitfield's Texas Legion," who went into battle inspired by the music of a dozen trumpets, which blew a fanfare so wild, so clear, so plereing and so powerful that it maddened men, transformed them into furies, sent them to the jaws of death in a sort of savage joy. There are strains in Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" which produce a similar exaltation, which make the pulses throb and give one a thirst for battle. They exhilarate, they inspire they lift men out of themselves until the sordid cares, the selfish moods, the narrow bonds of custom and convention fall from them like so many despised and unconsid ered trifles, and they have the hearts of warriors and patriots.

Such is the kind of music we want for a national air. No subleties of chords and combination, no tricks of musical construction are needed or will avail. What we want is something simple, bold, a swing, a dash, a clear, shrill, penetrating clarion note that rings like a wild bell in the and turns men pale with fervor. Why can we not have a battle song of our own Why must we content ourselves with tepid messes borrowed from abroad, with dres up plous lamentations, with dismal chants and dirges? We are young, we are strong, we are full of virility and fire. Give us something that speaks for our splendid palpitating nationality-something that umps with our free stride and passionate ambition!

What Will Missouri Do?

From the St. Louis Republic In addition to the usual large annual appropriations for the support of her nationa guard, the state of New York has just made a special appropriation of \$1,000.00 for militia emergency purposes-or, in other words, to put the national guard on a war

footing. The last state legislature of Missouri appropriated the pitiful sum of \$10,000 for the maintenance of Missouri's national guard for two years. . This is the humiliating truth, incredible as it seems. As a conse quence of such a policy, the state militia of Missouri now lacks uniforms, equipments, modern arms-all that goes to make an effective military force save the volun-teers themselves, inspired by an esprit du corps that is almost pathetic under the

reumstances. There is a very strong likelihood of Missouri's national guard being called into active service in the near future. As contrasted with the efficiently maintained national guard of other states, the Missouri volunteers will make the sorriest of show-ings. They are said by officers of the regular army to be equal to the best of their fellows of those other states in drill and discipline. But the arms they carry have been condemned and the uniforms they wear are in rags.

What is Missouri going to do about it? Every time her national guard appears in public nowadays the brave boys are cheered to the echo by the crowds, who know first call for troops in the event of war with Spain. But this cheering does not put modern guns into the hands of the volun teers, or serviceable uniforms upon their backs, or camp equipments and supplies in the possession of their regimental quartermasters-all vitally necessary if they are to give a good account of themselves in the field. The cheers stimulate them, of course, but it's solid support they need-

and it's solid support they deserve What is Missouri going to do about it? The matter is one in which state pride is directly involved. In wealth, population and importance, Missouri is the fifth state in the Union. Will she be the forty-fifth in the effectiveness of her response to the call for troops in war with a foreign nation?

New Laurels Have Been Won There

From the St. Louis Glebe-Democrat.

John J. Ingalls is said to have declined nomination for the house of representatives on the ground that the house would give no glory to a man who had served in the senate. Several men, however, won new laurels in the house after leaving the sen-Clay served in the senate before he did in the house, and he could have continued in the senate, but he accepted a seat in the popular chamber in preference Moreover, he became a far more potent figure in the house than he had been in the ther body. He returned to the senate afterward, but during his service in th se, especially at the time of the war of 1812 and during the Missouri admission ontest, he was the most powerful person age in the country. John Quincy Adams was not only an ex-senator, an ex-diplomat of distinction and a famous ex-secretary of state when he went to the house of representatives in 1831, but he was also ex-president, yet he won more glory in the house than he did in all his other stations. In the house Mr. Ingalls might carve out for himself a brilliant new career.

Valiant Then and Now.

From the New York Tribune When war was forced upon us, thirty dd years ago, no one was more ready to fight for the nation and no one fought nore vallantly than William McKinley. war were forced upon us now he would be no less ready and valiant than then. But the very qualities that made him a good soldier then make him the friend of peace now. There are no stronger advocates of peace than the veterans of a war. The nost ardent advocates of war are those who never saw a battle.

On the Skaguay Trail. From the Alaskan Miner

WARNING. A word to the wise should be sufficient. All confidence, bunco and sure-thing men, and all other objectionable characters, are notified to leave Skagway and White Pass oad immediately and to remain away Failure to comply with this warning will e followed by prompt action. Skagway, Alaska, March 8, 1898.

ANSWER TO WARNING. The body of men styling themselves 101 are hereby notified that any overt act comnitted by them will be promptly met by the law-abiding citizens of Skagway, and "his property" will be held responsible for any unlawful act on their part; the Law and Order Society, consisting of 317 citizens, rill see that justice is dealt out to its full extent, as no blackmailing or will be tolerated. THE COMMITTEE.

Well Meaning, but Mixed. rom the Washington Star.

"We've got the ships and the men and the patriotism to back 'em," said Mr.

Cumrox, warmly. "Well." proteste protested the young man who is studying international law, "we can't go to war without a casus belil."

UNDOWERED.

Thou hast not gold? Why, this is gold All clustering round thy forehead white; And were it weighed, and were it told, I could not say its worth to-night!

Thou hast not wit? Why, what is this Wherewith thou capturest many a wight, doth forget a tongue is his, As I well nigh forgot to-night?

Nor station? Well, ah, well! I own Thou hast no place assured thee quite. So now I raise thee to a throne; Begin thy reign, my queen, to-night. -Harriet McEwen Kimball.

THE NIX.

The crafty Nix, more false than fair, Whose haunt in arrowy lost lies, She envied me my golden hair. She envied me my azure eyes

The moon with silvery exphera traced The leaves, and on the waters play'd.

She rose, she caught me round the waist,

She said, "Come down with me, fair maid."

She led me to her crystal grot, She set me in her coral chair, She waved her hand, and I had not Or azure eyes or golden hair.

Her locks of jet, her eyes of flame Were mine, and here my semblance fair; "O make me, Nix, again the same, O give me back my golden hair!"

She smiles in scorn, she disappears, And here I sit and see no sun, My eyes of fire are quenched in tears, And all my darksome locks undone. -R. Garnett.

YOUTH, THE DREAM.

There are gains for all our lasses There are balms for all our pain: But when youth, the dream, departs, It takes something from our hearts, And it never comes again.

—Richard Henry Stoddard.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The St. Louis and the St. Paul, of the American line, are types of the "volun-teer fleet" of the United States, and may be commanded at any moment by Secretary Long to cease conveying passengers and to join one or another of the squadrons or regular men-of-war that are guarding these coasts. They have been built with this object in view, can be rapidly converted into cruisers, and, as far as the manning is concerned, all that would be necessary would be to place an officer of the regular navy in chief command, the subaltern officers and crew being temporarily enlisted in the United States navy identically in the same manner as volunteers in time of war are temporarily enrolled in the United States army. These auxiliary cruisers, then, are the modern and civilized forms of privateers, and, owing to their speed, would be particularly useful in overhauling and capturing merchant shipping belonging to the enemy, or even neutral ships if freighted with contraband of war.

King Humbert, of Italy, has decided to gather together all the artistic furniture of the various palatine chapels of the kinglom of Italy-that is to say, of Turin, Monza, Mantua, Florence, Naples and Palermo, There are invaluable pleces in them, many of which are little known to amateurs, especially in the gold and silver smith's art— original pieces by Benvenuto, Cellini and John of Bologna. The king will have ther exhibited in the exposition of sacred art which is to be opened soon in Turin

Joseph Jefferson was given a dinner by two New York clubs Tuesday evening. There were 200 covers laid, and among the guests were Parke Godwin, Mr. Howells, Mr. Gilder, Seth Low, ex-Judge Howland, Laurence Hutton, Rear Admiral Charles DeKay and Hamilton W. Mable. Mr. Jefferson, in view of the news of the day before, recalled the time of his first appearance on the stage in New York in 837, when he in the character of a Spanish pirate fought a combat with another boy as an American sailor.

Captain Sverdrup will take with him in the Fram to North Greenland next summer crew almost as queer as that engaged in the hunting of the Snark. It will consist of a naval lieutenant, a cavalry lieutenant, a geologist, a zoologist, a botanist, doctor who is also a meteorologist, a steersman, a student, a sea cook, a "marine cannonier," a harpooner, two machinists, and two stokers, but no plain sailornen. Only sixteen persons will take part

Samuel W. Weinberg, of Baltimor the chairman of a committee to raise funds ong schoolboys to build a great battle ship, to be called the American Boy. This novement has stirred up the patriotic schoolgirls of that place, and they propose to put on foot a scheme to raise igh money to build a compa to the Boy, to be known as the Sister.

in the expedition.

Chauncey Depew claims to have Irish, Dutch, French and American blood in his His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Robert Johnson, who came o this country from County Armagh, Ireland, in 1769. Some relics left by him were recently sold at Matteawan, N. Y., and Mr. Depew secured several.

There is a curious monument o grave of J. S. Jacobs, at Lincoln, Ky. The tone is cut in the shape of an old-fashioned traveling satchel, and on one side is the name of the deceased, and on the other the words: "Here is where he stopped last." The young man was of a very roying disposition, and the stone was erected by his father.

A Scottish preacher who found his conregation going to sleep one Sunday before ne fairly began suddenly stopped and ex-"Brethren, it's nae non half a chance. Wait till I get alang. and then if I nae worth listening to, gang to sleep, but dinna gang before I get comnenced. Gie a mon a chance!" Richard Croker tried his prentice hand

N. J. The attendant caddy was so disgusted with the Tammany leader's per-formance that he was impelled to remark: 'If that man can't run New York politics better than he plays golf he better quit." The other day at a golf club in Scotland a minister of the kirk was reproved by an elder in his church for using high-

it golf the other day while at Lakewood,

lown words respecting a bad stroke he had made, and the minister replied; Dauvid, I was nae sae mich swearing as merely embellishing my feelings." Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, is the brigadier general of the First brigade of the New Jersey militia, and in case of war he will either have to go with the troops

at home and give his enemies a chance to upbraid him. "The original war man" is the latest, Frank Stanton says-the fellow who boarded the band wagon and beat the drum before anybody else thought of mustering And he has given notice that when the pen-

and lose his seat in the senate or remain

sion roll is called, he'll be there. Manuel Garcia, Malibran's brother, who sang the part of Figaro at the first per-New York seventy-three years ago, has entered upon his 94th year and is still teaching singing in London.

President McKinley has consented to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Key monument, at Frederick, Md. insure his attendance, the date of the cerenony has been changed from June 14 to August 9. Two children of Mrs. Parnell remain, both

ives in County Wicklow, and John Henry. who was a peach grower in Georgia for years, but now holds a public office in

in Ireland; Anna, now Mrs. McDermott,

M. J. Barry, a student of the University of Michigan, has won a prize of \$60, of-fered by Governor Pingree, for the best "Well, ain't this country rich enough to answer to a question regarding the pay of

lers during the war,